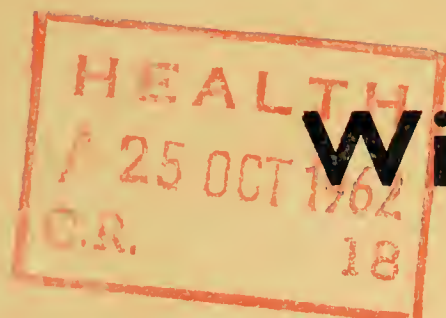


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**Wigton Rural District Council**



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# **ANNUAL REPORT**

of the

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

and

**THE CHIEF  
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

for the year

**1961**



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HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

I.S.JONES	M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. Medical Officer of Health, also Medical Officer of Health to Penrith Urban District Council, and Assistant County Medical Officer. (Retired: 30th April, 1961).
H.T.C.SMITH	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.P.A., Medical Officer of Health, also Medical Officer of Health to Penrith Urban District Council, and Assistant County Medical Officer. (appointed: 1st May, 1961).
R.C.BLACKBURN	Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute and S.I.E.J.B., Certificate in Meat and Food Inspection R.S.A. (Scot.), Chief Public Health Inspector.
A.PARTINGTON	Certificate Royal Sanitary Institute and S.I.E.J.B., Certificate of the R.S.I. for Inspection of Meat and Other Foods. Additional Public Health Inspector.
F.E.HAMMOND	Clerk-Typist.



Tel. Wigton 2133 & 2134.

Health Department,  
Council Offices,  
George Street,  
WIGTON,  
Cumberland.

September, 1962.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Wigton Rural District Council:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report for 1961 having been Medical Officer of Health since May of that year. Dr.I.S.Jones retired on 30th April after being Medical Officer of Health for fourteen years.

Since this was my first year as Medical Officer of Health my debt to my colleagues is a heavy one. In particular I would like to thank Dr. Jones, Dr.K.J.Thomson, Medical Officer of Health of Border and Penrith Rural Districts and Dr.D.G.Davies of the Public Health Laboratory service for much helpful advice. In the department there could not have been three better people with whom to work than Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Partington and Mrs. Hammond. I was indeed fortunate in being able to lean upon Mr. Blackburn's wide knowledge of Public Health matters both local and general. I also learned a great deal, before his retirement, from Mr.Watters and having written extensively in the Report about water supplies must acknowledge my debt to him for most of the information.

Lastly I would like to express my thanks to the members of the Council for the manner in which I was received and for their support and for their understanding during the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

H.C.T.Smith.

Medical Officer of Health.

## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of District in acres.....	138,620
Registrar-General's estimate of Resident Population.....	21,920
Population at Census of 1931.....	22,058
do. 1951.....	23,733
do. 1961.....	21,868
Number of Inhabited Houses (end 1960 according to rate books)	7,100
Rateable Value.....	£190,566
Sum represented by a Penny Rate.....	£758

## EMPLOYMENT

The area is predominantly agricultural, mainly stock and dairy farming, with the tendency being towards small farms.

The largest factory is British Rayophane who employ about 660 and who manufacture cellulose paper. There is more about the firm on page 26. In Wigton there is also Redmaynes who are clothing manufacturers and employ 150. They have a small offshoot in Silloth employing 30 where the largest firm is Carr's Flour Mills employing 100; they are the chief users of the port of Silloth. Dinkiwear manufacture children's clothing and employ 50. Fisons employed 40 during 1961.

At Aspatria, Hackney manufacture furniture and employ about 250; Larma manufacture light clothing and employ over 200, mainly females. The Milk Marketing Board make cheese and employ about 70.

In the eastern part of the district a number of people find work in Carlisle, and, particularly in Aspatria, there are people who find employment in West Cumberland.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

The local officer of the Ministry of Labour has kindly supplied figures which indicate that in 1961 the amount of unemployment in the Wigton area varied between 2.4 and 2.7 per cent; in the Aspatria area between 2.4 and 7.5 per cent and in the Silloth area between 2.0 and 4.5 per cent.

From these figures it would appear that the number of long term unemployed persons is high in the whole area; they also show considerable temporary unemployment in the Aspatria and Silloth areas.



# VITAL STATISTICS

## I. Births and maternal and infant mortality

Live Births	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1951-60</u>
Number.....	194	173	367		
Rate per 1000 population.....				16.74	17.27
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births).....				4.63	3.45
Stillbirths					
Number.....	2	6	8		
Rate per 1000 total live and still births.....				21.33	23.65
Total Live and Still Births.....	196	179	375		
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	8	4	12		
Infant Mortality Rates					
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births.....				32.69	25.72
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births...				31.43	26.13
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births.				58.82	14.49
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1000 total live births).....				32.69	19.98
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1000 total live births).....				29.97	16.23
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1000 total live and still births).....				50.66	39.50
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)					
Number of deaths....		nil			
Rate per 1000 total live and still births.....				nil	nil

1961

	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Illeg. Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Neo-natal Mortality Rate	Perinatal Mortality Rate
England and Wales.....	12.0	17.4	5.9	18.7	21.4	15.5	32.2
Admin. County of Cumberland..	12.3	17.6	3.8	19.1	22.6	18.2	32.4
Urban Districts of Cumberland	12.6	17.8	4.3	14.7	22.4	-	-
Rural Districts of Cumberland	12.1	17.5	3.6	22.1	22.6	-	-
Wigton Rural District.....	14.2	16.7	4.6	21.3	32.7	32.7	50.7

1951-60

	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Illeg. Birth Rate	Stillbirth Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	Neo-natal Mortality Rate	Perinatal Mortality Rate
England and Wales.....	11.6	15.8	4.9	22.0	25.0	17.1	36.3
Admin. County of Cumberland..	12.2	17.2	3.7	25.2	27.7	19.4	40.6
Wigton Rural District.....	12.3	17.3	3.5	23.6	25.7	19.9	39.5



## Infant deaths and stillbirths

There were 12 infant deaths in 1961. Of these all except one occurred in the first week and all occurred in hospital.

Causes of death:-

Prematurity.....	7
Congenital abnormality.....	2
Interventricular haemorrhage.....	1
Haemorrhagic pneumonia.....	1
Haemorrhagic disease of the new born	1 at two weeks.

The causes of stillbirths and deaths in the first week tend to be the same. The perinatal mortality rate is the number of stillbirths and deaths in the first week per 1000 total births and for the district in 1961 the figure is 50.66. This is a high figure and above the national average.

Of the 19 perinatal deaths five showed evidence of congenital abnormality:

Anemcephalous.....	2
Hydrocephalous.....	2
Bilateral renal agonesis.....	1

In two stillbirths placental abnormality was given as the cause.

In five cases maternal causes were mentioned:

Toxaemia of pregnancy.....	3
Difficult labour.....	1
Maternal diabetes.....	1

Prematurity was mentioned in nine cases -

alone in <u>five</u> .....	5
associated with maternal illness in	3
associated with congenital defect...	1

The other two causes mentioned above were:

Haemorrhagic pneumonia, and  
Interventricular haemorrhage

Analysis of these figures is not entirely satisfactory. Abnormalities tend to be multiple and different weight is given to different factors by those certifying the cause of death. With stillbirths and those dying in the first few hours obstetric causes get more mention than when the baby has survived a few days. The ultimate causes are mostly unknown.



## II Deaths

The death rate in 1961 was the highest since 1939. Nowadays a high death rate is usually a sign of influenza in the community and the increased number of deaths from respiratory causes confirms this. It was prevalent in February and March and again in late December. Influenza tends to carry off the aged and the chronic sick and thus deaths are certified due to other causes rather than influenza itself.

The deaths from various causes have been analysed for the years 1951-60 as well as 1961. The death rate from cancer of the lung in Wigton Rural District is less than the rate for England and Wales. Nevertheless there were 45 deaths from this cause during the period 1951-60 and six in 1961. The number of deaths from cancer of the stomach is conspicuously high and has been for several years. There were 87 deaths in the decade 1951-60 and 14 in 1961. In the decade 1951-60 cancer accounted for 15 per cent of the total deaths and in 1961 for 12 per cent. This is below the figure for England and Wales in both cases.

The commonest cause of death is disease of the heart and circulation, particularly cerebro-vascular disease, coronary thrombosis and the various other forms of heart disease and in the decade 1951-60 almost 60 per cent of deaths were thus certified. Coronary thrombosis accounts for more than one-quarter of these or 16 per cent of all deaths. In 1961 the number of deaths from coronary disease rose to 21 per cent of all deaths. Of the 65 deaths so certified 12 were in men and three in women under the age of 65, including three men in their 40's.

Deaths from respiratory disease are lower in this area than in England and Wales. In 1951-60 these were seven per cent against nationally 11-12 per cent, but in 1961 there were 30 deaths from this cause or nearly ten per cent. This was more than in any year since 1951 in which year influenza viruses were also prevalent.

Fourteen deaths were due to violence or 4.5 per cent of the total. There were two deaths from motor vehicle accidents and eight from other accidents. This latter figure is high. There were four fatal home accidents all in elderly people due to falls. Two others were accidents at work and two in children at play. In the previous decade there were 97 violent deaths or 3.5 per cent of the total.

IT SHOULD BE STATED THAT THERE IS A DISCREPANCY BETWEEN OUR RECORDS AND THE FIGURES GIVEN BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL. HERE THERE ARE ONLY RECORDS OF 308 DEATHS WHILE THE REGISTRAR GENERAL GIVES 311.



1961

## CAUSES OF DEATH

		M.	F.	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory.....	-	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other.....	-	-	-
1 & 2.		-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease.....	1	1	2
4.	Diphtheria.....	-	-	-
5.	Whooping cough.....	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections.....	-	-	-
7.	Acute poliomyelitis.....	-	-	-
8.	Measles.....	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic disease....	-	-	-
1 - 9.		1	1	2
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach.....	8	6	14
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.....	4	2	6
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast.....	-	4	4
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus.....	-	1	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms..	11	9	20
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia.....	-	2	2
10 - 15.		23	24	47
16.	Diabetes.....	1	1	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system.....	18	29	47
18.	Coronary disease, angina.....	32	33	65
19.	Hypertension with heart disease.....	3	5	8
20.	Other heart disease.....	20	28	48
21.	Other circulatory disease.....	4	8	12
17 - 21.		77	103	180
22.	Influenza.....	4	4	8
23.	Pneumonia.....	5	6	11
24.	Bronchitis.....	6	1	7
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system.....	4	-	4
22 - 25.		19	11	30
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	1	-	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.....	2	-	2
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis.....	3	-	3
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate.....	2	-	2
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.....	-	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations.....	1	-	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases...	12	15	27
33.	Motor vehicle accidents.....	1	1	2
34.	All other accidents.....	4	4	8
33 & 34.		5	5	10
35.	Suicide.....	2	2	4
36.	Homicide and operations of war.....	-	-	-
Total.	.....	149	162	311



	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1951-60
1.	4	2	2	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	13
2.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1 & 2.	4	3	2	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	14
3.	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
4.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
6.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	4
1 - 9.	7	3	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	-	22
10.	5	10	9	7	12	8	9	10	6	11	87
11.	5	8	2	5	4	3	3	4	3	8	45
12.	3	-	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	24
13.	3	3	1	-	2	3	-	6	1	5	24
14.	27	13	22	26	23	26	27	25	32	20	241
15.	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	2	8
10 - 15.	43	34	37	40	45	44	43	49	46	48	429
16.	1	3	2	2	3	-	2	-	1	1	15
17.	40	43	41	52	35	50	39	49	50	53	452
18.	34	49	35	44	52	45	56	41	51	54	461
19.	6	9	7	9	2	5	5	6	6	6	61
20.	82	74	90	50	61	72	52	47	59	75	662
21.	7	1	9	3	9	8	3	7	8	10	65
17 - 21.	169	176	182	158	159	180	155	150	174	198	1701
22.	14	1	5	-	3	1	7	1	2	1	35
23.	4	8	7	6	4	7	4	8	4	3	55
24.	12	9	10	9	11	11	7	10	6	5	90
25.	5	-	-	5	2	4	3	1	2	1	23
22 - 25.	35	18	22	20	20	23	21	20	14	10	203
26.	3	1	2	1	3	-	4	3	2	3	22
27.	2	3	1	-	3	3	1	-	1	-	14
28.	5	2	5	3	6	-	2	1	2	1	27
29.	2	1	2	1	2	-	2	2	1	-	13
30.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.	1	3	5	2	1	5	5	5	2	2	31
32.	45	27	29	32	26	20	32	20	22	17	270
33.	2	4	3	-	3	6	2	1	1	4	26
34.	5	3	9	7	9	8	6	3	7	2	59
33 & 34.	7	7	12	7	12	14	8	4	8	6	85
35.	-	1	1	-	1	4	1	3	-	1	12
36.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.	320	279	303	269	282	294	278	258	274	287	2844

AGE OF DEATH

Age Group	Males	Females	Total
0- 1.....	8	4	12
1- 4.....	1	-	1
5-14.....	1	2	3
15-24.....	1	-	1
25-34.....	3	2	5
35-44.....	6	4	10
45-54.....	13	7	20
55-64.....	27	16	43
65-74.....	38	35	73
75-84.....	34	61	95
85-94.....	16	29	45
95 + .....	-	-	-
Totals.....	148	160	308

MONTH OF DEATH

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
38	44	19	27	16	20	27	15	28	21	24	29	308



# TUBERCULOSIS

The following table gives particulars of cases notified and of the deaths during 1961.

Age Group	New cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0- 1.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1- 5.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-35.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45.....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-55.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
55-65.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & upwards.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.....	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-

In addition to the six new cases there was one case added to the register as an inward transfer from another area. Five cases left the district and five recovered.

The following table gives the number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1961:-

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary.....	70	65	135
Non-pulmonary.....	6	14	20
All forms of Tuberculosis.....	76	79	155

New cases recorded during the past eleven years are shown in the following table:-

Year	New cases	
	Respiratory	Non-respiratory
1951.....	20	2
1952.....	23	7
1953.....	19	4
1954.....	14	1
1955.....	19	2
1956.....	20	1
1957.....	11	4
1958.....	4	2
1959.....	10	3
1960.....	5	1
1961.....	5	1

The decline in the incidence of tuberculosis as shown by these figures is very encouraging. Deaths from tuberculosis (see pages 8 and 9) are now rare and those that do develop the disease can with treatment often be cured in a matter of months. This is provided the disease is diagnosed at an early stage and every person should regard it as a duty, not only to themselves, but to their families and to the community to go for x-ray when the mobile unit visits their district.

Last year this unit visited the Silloth and Allonby areas in June when a total of 664 persons were x-rayed. In November the unit was in the Aspatria area and in December in Caldbeck and Wigton. At these visits 1957 persons were done. Altogether 2621 persons over 14 years of age had an x-ray of their chest; this is a small percentage of the adult population of the district. While tuberculosis used to occur mainly in young adults it is now found that the largest reservoir of infection is in middle aged and elderly men and more persons in this group should avail themselves of the opportunity of having an x-ray.

Another important method of preventing tuberculosis is by B.C.G. vaccination. The chest clinic in Carlisle arranges the vaccination of all infant contacts and the County authorities make B.C.G. vaccination available to all school children aged 13. They have kindly supplied the following table relating to the preliminary Mantoux test.

Year	No. tested	No. positive	Percentage
1956	231	55	23.8
1957	283	69	24.4
1958	288	52	18.1
1959	278	39	14.0
1960	231	20	8.7
1961	274	28	10.2

Those children who are negative to the Mantoux test are given B.C.G. which protects them in the vulnerable years of early adult life. The decreasing number of positive re-actors is another sign of the diminishing incidence of tuberculosis.

Those who are positive have been infected with tuberculosis at some time in their life and are as a precaution given an x-ray of their chest but it is very seldom that active tuberculosis is found.



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the number of cases notified (other than tuberculosis) during the year :-

Disease	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25 & over	Total	Deaths
Scarlet Fever.....	-	-	3	-	-	3	-
Whooping cough.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.....	1	54	78	1	-	134	-
Acute poliomyelitis (P).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
do. (NP)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute encephalitis (I).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
do. (PI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery.....	-	2	3	1	2	8	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute pneumonia.....	-	-	1	-	7	8	11
Para-typhoid fever.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food poisoning.....	-	-	1	-	2	3	-
Erysipelas.....	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
Malaria.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Measles. There were a large number of cases in January and February, 1961 and again in the early summer.

Influenza was prevalent in January and February and again at the end of 1961 and beginning of 1962. Reference has already been made to the increase in the number of deaths from all causes attributable to these outbreaks.

Smallpox did not enter England and Wales until December, 1961 and was chiefly a problem of 1962. The County have supplied figures of vaccination against this disease and during 1961, 314 vaccinations were recorded in the district, 225 in infants under one year, which would mean that around 60 per cent of infants were being vaccinated.

Diphtheria. There have been no cases since 1948.

Whooping cough. There were no notifications during the year. The disease still occurs in those who have been immunised but is mild and in the absence of a whoop is difficult to recognise except in an epidemic.

Immunisation against the latter two diseases is now combined with immunisation against tetanus. Two hundred and ninetytwo children were given the combined antigen which is about 80 per cent of the number of those eligible. It is usual to give children a boost doze against diphtheria when entering school and again at age nine and this has been combined with primary immunisation against tetanus in those not already protected.

Poliomyelitis. One suspect case occurred in early May but proved to be another virus infection. The County Health Department have kindly supplied the following table of immunisation :-

Year of birth	Had two injections	Had three injections	Had four injections
1961	50	-	-
1960	180	51	-
1959	98	201	1
1958	47	277	10
1957	58	270	9
1956	29	163	134
1955	57	90	200
1954	31	89	207
1953	37	80	232
1952	24	64	264
1951	8	54	286
1950	23	55	299
1949	14	229	108
1948	14	339	-
1947	20	406	-
1946	19	271	-
1945	15	297	-
1944	7	301	-
1943	14	281	-
1942-1933	323	1465	-
1932-under 40	279	703	-
Others	56	189	-
Totals	1403	5875	1750

The figures indicate that most infants and nearly all school children have been immunised but as far as young adults are concerned the situation is less satisfactory.

Vaccine can now be given by mouth and it is hoped that those who have not yet come forward will take advantage of this extremely simple but effective form of immunisation.



Dysentery. The mild form of this disease caused by *Shigella sonnei* is now diagnosed much more often. There were only eight notifications but it is likely that very many more mild cases occurred. In July there was an outbreak among the children attending the Occupation Centre at Wigton. A single case occurred at Anthorn in October but with the family concerned taking early precaution there was no spread in this area. During the autumn and winter there were outbreaks of diarrhoea in Aspatria, particularly in the Harriston area. In several cases it was confirmed that this was caused by *Shigella Sonnei*.

Food poisoning. There was one outbreak in Kirkbride. The source was a tin of condensed milk which was probably infected in the house. No pathogenic organisms were grown from the tin nor were any isolated from those infected, but it was thought most likely to be a staphylococcal infection which had become overgrown by other organisms by the time the milk was sampled. The tin was bought from a large multiple shop in Carlisle. However the brand of milk had been sold extensively and no other trouble had come to light. Samples were taken by the City authorities but no pathogenic organisms were found.

There was also an outbreak of enteritis in a farmhouse in Boltons parish. Here again no pathogenic organisms were isolated and the source of the infection was not definitely established although the water supply was suspect (see page 20).

Infective hepatitis. This is not a notifiable disease in the area but is of some public health importance. It occurs sporadically and epidemics occur chiefly in rural areas. In the winter of 1961-62 there was an outbreak at Hesketh Newmarket centred on the village school. The first case occurred in early October and spread to other members of the family and thence to the village school where over the next four months more than half of the 34 children attending the school, and one teacher, were infected. It would seem that the incubation period was only three weeks which is short for this disease. In many families of the affected school children there were secondary cases but this was usually very mild apart from one or two families.

Undulant fever. There are three forms of this disease, all of which are derived from domestic animals. In this part of the world the form caused by one organism known as *Brucella abortus* occurs in cattle and is transmissible to man either by handling infected animals or drinking infected milk. Only one case, in a farm worker, came to notice during the year.

Other diseases of animals transmissible to man are of some importance in this area. One case of tapeworm infestation was noted.



# WATER

I am indebted to Mr. J. R. Watters, Water Engineer, for the following report :-

## "Schedule of Parish Water Supplies"

Parish	Dwelling Houses Existing	Population Estimated	Dwelling Houses Supplied	Population Supplied
Aikton.....	133	412	133	412
Allhallows.....	212	657	209	649
Allonby.....	200	620	200	620
Aspatia.....	1,002	3,106	1,002	3,106
Blennerhasset.....	166	515	149	462
Boltons.....	191	592	156	483
Bowness.....	442	1,370	438	1,358
Bromfield.....	181	561	175	543
Caldbeck.....	248	770	169	524
Dundraw.....	49	152	49	152
Hayton.....	72	223	70	217
Holme Abbey.....	270	837	267	828
Holme East Waver....	92	285	92	285
Holme Low.....	107	332	107	332
Holme St. Cuthbert..	143	443	143	443
Ireby.....	165	512	127	394
Kirkbampton.....	104	323	99	307
Kirkbride.....	146	452	146	452
Sebergham.....	120	372	104	322
Silloth.....	956	2,963	956	2,963
Thursby.....	245	759	243	753
Waverton.....	110	341	101	313
Westnewton.....	72	223	72	223
Westward.....	229	710	205	636
Wigton.....	1,397	4,331	1,397	4,331
Woodside.....	188	583	184	570
Total.....	7,240	22,444	6,993	21,678

The above figures do not include some 330 holiday chalets and caravans on the various Camp Fields which are chiefly used by non-permanent or semi-permanent residents, nor do they include direct supplies to dwellings outside the Wigton R.D.C. boundary.

The total number of dwellings supplied with water from the Council's mains is 96.5 per cent of the total existing, and no public standpipes are provided.



Of the 247 dwellings not supplied, the majority are located in the hill districts above the level of the Council's gravitational water supplies, and most of these have fairly satisfactory private supplies for domestic use.

It is expected that new schemes provisionally approved for the parishes of Caldbeck and Ireby will be completed within the next two years to provide water for many houses which are at present outside the limits of existing schemes.

The completion of this scheme, together with work at present in hand, will round off the Council's water development scheme which has progressed slowly through fifteen difficult years to provide an adequate water supply for the maximum number of dwellings, and which places Wigton R.D.C. in the forefront of Authorities who have overcome their water supply problems on their own initiative, supported and encouraged by the Engineering Department of the Ministry at all times.

(sgd.) J.R.Watters.

Water Engineer. 31.12.61. "

Although this Council's Water Undertaking is being handed over to the West Cumberland Water Board the public health aspect of the water supply will still remain the responsibility of this Council and it is thought appropriate to include in this report a brief description of the sources of supply to the rural district, with results of samples taken during 1961.

The main source of supply is an upland surface one, collected in Overwater and Chapelhouse reservoirs and augmented by a piped supply from Hall's Beck to each of the reservoirs. The catchment area is used for grazing sheep and contains six farms.

This water is piped to the filter works at Mealsgate and filtered by Bell's pressure filters and chlorinated. The storage reservoirs are at the filter works. The whole of the rural district, apart from the hilly districts, is supplied from this source, i.e. 89.3 per cent of the total number of dwellings. Samples taken of this supply are as follows:-

Date	Place	Probable numbers per 100 ml.		Classification
		Coliform bacilli	Bact.coli. (type 1)	
<u>Raw water</u>				
28.8.61.	Mealsgate	180+	160	
13.12.61.	Mealsgate	180+	50	
<u>Chlorinated water</u>				
29.8.61.	Wigton.	nil	nil	Excellent
16.10.61.	Wigton.	nil	nil	Excellent
11.12.61.	Aspatia.	nil	nil	Excellent
11.12.61.	Wigton	nil	nil	Excellent
13.12.61.	Thursby	nil	nil	Excellent



The parish of Sebergham is supplied from the Routengill supply which supplies much of Border Rural District Council's area. This is also an upland surface supply, but untreated. Percentage of houses supplied is 1.7 of the total in the Rural District. Samples taken are as follows:-

Date	Place	Probable numbers per 100 ml.		Classification
		Coliform bacilli	Bact.coli. (type 1)	
9.10.61.	Sebergham	nil	nil	Excellent
18.12.61.	Sebergham	nil	nil	Excellent

The parish of Ireby and part of Blennerhasset & Torpenhow are supplied from an underground stream. This water is untreated but is of great purity. The number of houses supplied represents 2.5 per cent of the total in the Rural District. Samples are as under:-

Date	Place	Probable numbers per 100 ml		Classification
		Coliform bacilli	Bact.coli. (type 1)	
28.8.61.	Ireby	nil	nil	Excellent
9.10.61.	Uldale	nil	nil	Excellent
13.12.61.	Ireby	nil	nil	Excellent

The above three sources representing 93.5 per cent of dwellings in the district are satisfactory, but the same cannot be said for the undermentioned sources shortly to be replaced in the course of Stage IV of Part II of the Council's water scheme being carried on by the West Cumberland Water Board.

Haygill spring supplies a few farms near the source. It also is a very good supply.

Date	Place	Probable numbers per 100 ml.		Classification
		Coliform bacilli	Bact.coli. (type 1)	
28.8.61.	Greenrigg.	nil	nil	Excellent

It augments the old Townthwaite spring to supply about twelve properties in Boltons parish and about twenty properties in Westward parish including Rosley village. Sampling would indicate that Townthwaite spring is a contaminated source.

Date	Place	Probable numbers per 100 ml.		Classification
		Coliform bacilli	Bact.coli. (type 1)	
16.10.61.	Hallbank.	90	17	Unsatisfactory
11.12.61.	Thornthwaite	160	90	

Part of the parish of Caldbeck is supplied from Caldbeck spring, a shallow spring and an unsatisfactory source. About 80 dwellings are supplied. Samples are as follows:-

Date	Place	Probable numbers per 100 ml.		Classification
		Coliform bacilli	Bact.coli. (type 1)	
28.8.61.	Caldbeck village	50	35	Unsatisfactory
9.10.61.	Caldbeck village	160	35	Unsatisfactory
18.12.61.	Caldbeck village	nil	nil	Excellent.

Even worse is Heskett Newmarket which is supplied from Sandbeds spring, a source at a mine working. The water is conveyed from this source in earthenware pipes and is very unsatisfactory indeed. Again about 80 dwellings are supplied. A swab was placed in the tank and left for two weeks but no pathogenic organisms were isolated. Samples are as follows:-

Date	Place	Probable numbers per 100 ml.		Classification
		Coliform bacilli	Bact.coli. (type 1)	
28.8.61.	Heskett Newmarket	180+	180+	Unsatisfactory
9.10.61.	Heskett Newmarket	180+	180+	Unsatisfactory
18.12.61.	Heskett Newmarket	nil	nil	Excellent.



There are a few properties at Sandale with their own source. This is a shallow spring and is unsatisfactory, samples as under:-

Date	Place	Probable numbers per 100 ml		Classification
		Coliform bacilli	Bact.coli. (type 1)	
28.8.61.	Sandale	180+	180+	Unsatisfactory
9.10.61.	Sandale	180+	180+	Unsatisfactory
13.12.61.	Sandale	180+	90	Unsatisfactory

These three sources will be replaced under Stage IV Part II of the Water Scheme and from the public health point of view the sooner this is done the better.

The Thornthwaite spring, which was part of the old Wigton source supplies a few properties. Samples taken are as follows:-

Date	Place	Probable numbers per 100 ml		Classification
		Coliform bacilli	Bact.coli. (type 1)	
29.9.61.	Thornthwaite.	180+	180	The results are indicative of gross faecal pollution
16.10.61.	Thornthwaite	180+	90	
11.12.61.	Thornthwaite	180+	90	These figures are evidence of considerable pollution

In September a family supplied from this source developed enteritis. The cause of this was not found but the first water sample was taken at that time.

It is hoped that this source will be closed down as soon as feasible.

Keld spring and Boiling spring are the source of water piped to Messrs. British Rayophane and a few properties on the way down are still supplied from this source. The water is of variable quality but is liable to pollution. Samples as under:-

Date	Place	Probable numbers per 100 ml		Classification
		Coliform bacilli	Bact.coli. (type 1)	
29.8.61.	Bolton Wood Lane.	nil	nil	Excellent
16.10.61.	Bolton Wood Lane	160	35	
11.12.61.	Bolton Wood Lane	180+	180+	These figures are evidence of considerable pollution

Of twelve private supplies which were sampled all were polluted except one, and some wells and springs showed evidence of considerable pollution. The samples taken however were mainly in the more low lying parts of the district and it may be that in the hill farms, where the bulk of the private supplies are, the water is of better quality. There are 247 dwellings or about 3.5 per cent of the total in the district not connected to the public supplies.



## SWIMMING BATH

There is an indoor swimming bath in Wigton belonging to the County Council and used chiefly by the local schools. It is however open to the general public at certain times.

The water undergoes continuous filtration and chlorination. Samples were taken during the year as under. During August there was slight trouble with the filtration plant but this was remedied.

Date	Place	Probable numbers per 100 ml.		Agar Plate Count Colonies/ml.	Classification
		Coliform bacilli	Bact.coli. (type 1)		
24.1.61	shallow end	nil	nil	Less than 10	Satisfactory
	deep end	nil	nil	Less than 10	Satisfactory
3.8.61	shallow end	nil	nil	27	Satisfactory
	deep end	nil	nil	600	Unsatisfactory
22.8.61	shallow end	nil	nil	More than 100	Satisfactory
	deep end	nil	nil	More than 10	Satisfactory
29.8.61	shallow end	nil	nil	Less than 10	Satisfactory
	deep end	11	8	More than 100	Unsatisfactory
12.9.61	shallow end	nil	nil	-	-
	deep end	nil	nil	-	-

## HOUSING

The facts relating to housing are ably presented in the report of Mr. Blackburn and as it was thought better to have all the figures together the tables are in his report. Housing is perhaps the most difficult problem this authority has to face and will have to continue facing for many years to come. It is an exceedingly complex matter and it takes a lot of time to understand all the ramifications fully and to balance the needs of different areas. Therefore it was thought wise to wait for another year before attempting a full definition of the future housing needs of the district from the public health viewpoint. Some preliminary remarks however may not be inappropriate.

1. There is a large slum clearance problem chiefly in Wigton, and some of the larger villages. In Wigton during the early part of the Industrial Revolution there were a lot of houses hurriedly put up in congested sites. Many are still being used. A survey was done and it was estimated towards the end of 1961 that about 80 houses in Wigton were unfit. Even older houses are to be seen in many of the villages. Some were better constructed than the Wigton houses, although such features as clay walls, however thick are hardly appropriate to 1962.

2. When the existing slums have been tackled further houses chiefly in the Aspatria and surrounding areas will have to be dealt with. These houses are of later date than the Wigton houses but have many unsatisfactory features.

3. There is little overcrowding as defined by present legislation, but the standards laid down are too low. There are many families without a separate home of their own or who are living in circumstances short of legal overcrowding but endangering their physical health from infection or accident and producing a great deal of mental strain.

4. The increasing number of old people creates special problems both for the housing authority and the County Welfare Authority. While some old people are able to look after themselves and others need the care of an old persons' home there are a large number of old people in an intermediate stage. The twenty bungalows at Western Bank, Wigton, grouped round a warden's house where there is a communal sittingroom and other facilities are



an attempt to cater for this group of 'partially dependent' old people. They will be in use before the end of 1962. Many of the occupants of unfit houses are old people and any large scale slum clearance will require the provision of a high proportion of bungalows for re-housing purposes.

5. Persons with specific medical disabilities need special attention. They are usually given sympathetic consideration by the Council.

6. There are a number of 'problem families' in the district who need supervision, both in the upbringing of their families and in the general affairs of life. They often have the most acute housing difficulties and if these are removed they are able to manage their affairs better and be less of a burden on the social services.

7. The ordinary uncomplaining low wage family who manage their affairs well must not be forgotten. The advantages of a modern Council house are to them just as great as to any other group.

There is thus an urgent need for a large number of houses, most acute in Wigton. Another problem is the redevelopment of this town. All recent building has been on the periphery and the centre has been left to decay, surely an unhealthy state of affairs.

## BRITISH RAYOPHANE LIMITED

This is the largest factory in the area and the third largest in Cumberland. Cellulose paper is manufactured by a process of treating wood with caustic soda, carbon bi-sulphide and finally by spinning out the resulting pulp in a mixture containing sulphuric acid. This latter process unfortunately leads to the escape of large quantities of hydrogen sulphide, a foul smelling and poisonous gas and at the same time some carbon bi-sulphide also escapes. These gases are removed from the factory floor to the entire satisfaction of the Factory Inspectorate of the Ministry of Labour, but unfortunately they have to be discharged into the atmosphere. This is done after suitable dilution and even in the chimneys the amount of hydrogen sulphide is only 150 parts per million.

This causes an unpleasant smell to hang about the town and indeed much of the surrounding countryside, depending upon the atmospheric conditions. The smell is particularly bad at the factory gate and this may be due to the escape of gases through the vent shaft of the trade effluent sewer and is perhaps a separate problem. However while there is certainly no question of the gases being present in anything like a concentration that would prove poisonous many people find the smell unpleasant and a few whose nostrils seem particularly sensitive to the gases complain that it produces nausea and even vomiting.

The solution to this problem has so far eluded those responsible. Talks have been held with the management of British Rayophane and contact has been made with Dr. Fuge, H.M. Alkali Inspector for the area who is actively investigating the matter. The main hope would be for some chemical absorption process and the firm are at present exploring a new Italian method. The trouble is that expenditure would be of the order of £150,000 and the firm would want to be sure of the method being effective before spending this large sum



# FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1959

## Part I of the Act

### 1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

	Number on Register	Inspec- tions	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.....	7	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.....	85	7	6	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).....	-	-	-	-
Totals.....	92	7	6	-

### 2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness.....	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding.....	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation..	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors.....	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) insufficient.....	1	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective.....	5	1	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes.....	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work).....	-	-	-	-	-
Totals.....	6	1	-	-	-





R E P O R T

on the

Work Carried Out

by the

Public Health Inspectors

During the Year.

To: Dr.H.C.T.Smith,  
Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,

I have pleasure in contributing my Report for the year 1961.

## HOUSING

One hundred and twentythree new houses were completed during the year, 58 of which were Council houses. Thirtynine slum houses were demolished or closed.

The overcrowding position is little changed, there being only six cases on record.

The list of applicants for Council houses totalled 430 names at the end of the year, 148 of these having been added during 1961. Of this total 24 refer to applicants living outside the administrative area of the Council.

One hundred and twentyfive families were rehoused by the Council, 58 into new houses completed during the year, 50 to meet vacancies which arose in existing houses, and 17 by means of exchanges.

Ten families were rehoused from a hutted camp at Silloth, but it would seem that the 10 remaining families must continue to live under very adverse conditions for quite a long time yet, and their landlord is the Wigton Rural District Council.

Fortyseven houses were improved by way of improvement grants at an approved cost of £21,322, £9,208 being the amount of grant paid. Twentyseven of these houses were owner-occupied and 20 were tenanted. Altogether 346 visits were made in connection with improvement grants, involving a great deal of work and taking up time which would otherwise have been devoted to the more normal duties of a health department. If government trends are any criterion the position is likely to become acute.

Even so the work is well worth while; it is rewarding to see houses brought up to an acceptable modern standard. One can hardly estimate the satisfaction which living in such improved conditions must give rise to, but this aspect is worth bearing in mind. Houses are homes, not just bricks and mortar.



It should always be borne in mind that but for improvement grants many more houses would be doomed to slums, with all the misery this entails. If applicants for Council houses were to be questioned as to their reasons for wanting a change, I am quite sure the majority would express a desire for these very amenities which improvement grants seek to provide.

The Rent Act, 1957 - There was only one new application from a tenant for a Certificate of Disrepair. In this case the landlord gave an Undertaking to carry out the repairs.

An owner applied twice during 1961 for cancellation of a Certificate of Disrepair in respect of a dwelling, the first being refused as all the repairs had not been done, but the second application was granted and the Certificate was cancelled.

Applicants rehoused and Exchanges effected

	Rehoused		Exchanged	
	New Houses	Existing Houses	New Houses	Existing Houses
Abbeytown.....	-	5	-	-
Aspatia houses.....	-	11	-	4
Blennerhasset.....	-	1	-	-
Caewath.....	2	-	-	-
Church Hill.....	2	-	-	-
Glasson.....	-	1	-	-
Newton Arlosh.....	-	1	-	-
Silloth houses.....	-	20	-	10
Thursby houses.....	14	3	-	-
Thursby bungalows.....	4	-	2	-
Wath Head.....	2	-	-	-
Wigton houses.....	32	6	-	3
Wigton bungalows.....	-	2	-	-
Totals.....	56	50	2	17

TABLE SHOWING POSITION REGARDING DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Year	Formal applic- ations	Cases invest- igated	Visits for all purposes	Applications finalised			
				Owner- occupied	Tenanted	Approved expenditure	Grant paid
						£	£.
1950	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
1951	2	6	10	1	-	340	170
1952	2	8	25	2	-	400	200
1953	7	20	77	3	1	2,402	1,201
1954	26	65	269	5	7	6,399	3,177
1955	40	104	297	21	10	19,435	8,643
1956	24	76	257	25	18	28,909	12,263
1957	34	98	288	17	12	18,461	8,119
1958	28	69	351	13	9	14,152	5,659
1959	30	91	282	15	8	20,761	7,093
1960	31	73	293	22	11	24,567	10,280
1961	34	108	346	9	10	14,417	6,249
Totals: 259		719	2,496	133	86	£150,243	£63,054



# SUMMARY OF IMPROVEMENTS CARRIED OUT

## BY WAY OF DISCRETIONARY GRANTS DURING THE YEAR

Conversions to water carriage system.....		9
By way of septic tanks.....	7	
Connections to Council's sewers.....	2	
New drains laid.....		17
Water closets provided.....		17
Washbasins and sinks provided.....		18
New ranges and grates provided.....		16
Hot water laid on.....		15
Electricity installations.....		13
Additional bedrooms provided.....		3
Kitchens provided.....		4
Kitchens improved.....		14
Bathrooms built.....		5
Bathrooms converted from other accommodation...		13
New floors laid.....		16
Windows enlarged.....		13
Food stores provided.....		9
Rooms heightened.....		1
Dampness remedied.....		17

## TABLE SHOWING POSITION REGARDING STANDARD GRANTS

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Applications approved.....	104	37	72
Applications finalised...	4	108	28
Baths.....	4	19	26
Wash-hand basins.....	4	107	26
Hot water supply.....	1	8	22
Water closets.....	4	19	22
Food stores.....	3	9	17
Cost of works.....	£938. 0. 9.	£5,034. 8. 9.	£6,905. 2. 4.
Maximum grant payable.....	£385. 0. 0.	£2,460. 0. 0.	£3,423. 0. 0.
Grant paid.....	£314. 6. 7.	£2,144.17. 5.	£2,959. 6. 9.

# HOUSING STATISTICS

1.	Occupied dwellings in the area.....	7,100
2.	Council houses built during year.....	58
3.	Private houses built during year.....	45
4.	Total number of occupied houses subject to Demolition Orders, Closing Orders or Undertakings.....	22
5.	Houses demolished or closed during year.....	39
6.	Total number of houses known to be overcrowded.....	6
7.	New cases of overcrowding recorded during year.....	4
8.	Cases of overcrowding relieved during year.....	2
9.	Families living in hutted camps adapted for post-war housing.....	10
10.	Families rehoused from hutted camps during year.....	10
11.	Total applicants for Council houses.....	430
12.	Applications for Council houses received during year....	180
13.	Families rehoused by Council during year.....	106
14.	Houses made fit.....	4
15.	Improvement grants carried out.....	47



# INDIVIDUAL UNFIT DWELLINGS

Thirtyfour houses were represented during 1961. Action regarding fifteen houses represented during 1960 was finalised.

## Demolition Orders

* 3, Warblebank, Wigton.....	1	
* Warblebank, Wigton (Blackburn).....	1	
* Crookleigh Cottage, Thursby.....	1	
* Lilac Cottage, Drumburgh.....	1	
3, Station Road, Wigton.....	1	
Prospect House Cottages (2), Pelutho.....	2	
Derelict house at Welton.....	1	
11, 13, 15, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23,		
24 and 26, Union Street, Wigton.....	10	
39, 40, 41, 42 and 43, Market Hill, Wigton.....	5	
30, 32, 36, 38, 40 and 42, Water Street, Wigton	<u>6</u>	29

## Closing Orders (Sec.17)

* 2, Priestcroft Cottage, Mealsgate.....	1	
* 8, Water Street, Wigton.....	1	
* 3, 5 and 7, Longthwaite Road, Wigton.....	3	
* 73 and 77, High Street, Wigton.....	2	
* Post Office Row, Langrigg.....	1	
28, Union Street, Wigton.....	1	
Silver Row, Westnewton.....	1	
Rose Cottage, Biglands.....	<u>1</u>	11
* The Cottage, Aughertree.....	1	
* Chestnut Cottage, Aughertree.....	1	
* The Larches, Brocklebank.....	1	
Warblebank, Wigton (Kennedy).....	1	
Windmill Cottage, Littlebampton.....	<u>1</u>	5

## Carried forward

* Well Rash, Boltongate.....	1	
Green View, Cardurnock.....	1	
16, Union Street, Wigton.....	1	
Hole House, Thursby.....	1	
4, Wheatsheaf Square, Wigton.....	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>
		<u>50</u>

\* Represented during 1960.

## REFUSE REMOVAL

A big step forward was taken in the refuse removal service during 1961. During August a regular weekly collection throughout the whole area was inaugurated, with the exception of Silloth where twice weekly collections have been the rule for many years.

I have waited a long time for this. When I first entered the service of the Council in 1936 refuse collections in Aspatria, Silloth and Wigton were undertaken on a contract basis. Aspatria and Wigton had a weekly collection by open carts, and Silloth was visited twice weekly, an open motor lorry being used for the purpose. Some parts of the area had a monthly collection of sorts, some none at all.

The acquisition of an additional large collection vehicle and the appointment of a crew of three men made this improvement possible.

An effort to step-up waste paper salvage resulted in a throughput of 40 tons 8 cwts., an increase of 10 tons 7 cwts. on the previous year.

### Particulars of diesel refuse vehicles in regular service.

Date of purchase	Registration Letters	Type	Miles covered in year	m.p.g.
7.3.58.	VAO	Karrier Bantam 7½ cubic yard	8,410	14.97
7.9.59.	YRM	Karrier Bantam 12-15 cubic yard	9,415	13.70
10.3.61.	DRM	Karrier Gamecock 18 cubic yard	6,707	9.58
10.7.61.	FAO	Karrier Gamecock 18 cubic yard	4,345	11.15

In addition a ten year old 7½ cubic yard petrol driven vehicle is on call as a spare. With four vehicles in full time use and a weekly schedule to maintain, it becomes increasingly important that a reliable spare vehicle should be available. LAO can hardly be regarded in this light for much longer.



COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING WEIGHT OF WASTE  
PAPER SALVAGED

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts</u>
1942 .....	158	10
1943.....	131	12
1944.....	131	17
1945.....	80	3
1946.....	104	6
1947.....	77	7
1948.....	105	3
1949.....	117	13
1950.....	91	10
1951.....	102	14
1952.....	71	9
1953.....	42	6
1954.....	44	0
1955.....	37	5
1956.....	49	19
1957.....	28	8
1958.....	32	17
1959.....	30	10
1960.....	29	11
1961.....	<u>40</u>	<u>8</u>
	<u>1,507</u>	<u>8</u>

The income from the 1961 yield amounted to  
£282.16s.0d.

## FOOD AND DRUGS

More visits were made under this heading than any other, a total of 861.

Meat inspection - Five hundred and seventeen of the above visits were in connection with meat inspection at the public slaughterhouse at Wigton and two private slaughterhouses at Aspatia and Kirkbride. This work was undertaken on 345 of the 365 days in the year and involved 51 night visits and 49 Sunday visits.

Of 8,267 animals slaughtered, only three cattle and 664 sheep were not subjected to post mortem examination. The throughput of 1,546 cattle included only seven cows.

Food Hygiene - Under this heading one would like to see more visits to food shops and other such premises with a view to raising the standard of food handling generally. Much remains to be done in this direction. The enforcement of the structural sections of the food hygiene regulations is a big step forward in this country, and one which was long overdue, but the human element must take over from that advantage point, and there are many shortcomings, due to ignorance and even sheer indifference. The 'couldn't-care-less' attitude of mind has its roots deep in our modern society.

The rate of structural improvements at licensed premises following informal action gained momentum during the latter part of the year.

Sampling results - The sampling referred to in these tables is to establish the degree of cleanliness, and in no way indicates shortcomings in food values.

### Ice Cream

Grade:	Local manu facture by heat treat- ment method:	Local manu facture by 'cold mix' method:	Wrapped or cartoned proprietary brands:
1	20	5	6
2	3	-	-
3	3	-	-
4	1	-	-



Milk

	Raw	Heat treated		
	T.T.	T.T. Pasteurised	Pasteurised	Sterilised
Pass	16	5	5	3
Fail	2	-	-	-

PARTICULARS OF FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN  
CONSUMPTION AT PLACES OTHER THAN SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Canned Meat.....	318	lbs
" Soup.....	21	"
" Milk.....	182	"
" Cream.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	galls.
" Vegetables.....	107	lbs.
" Fish.....	14	"
" Fruit.....	257	"
" Rice Pudding.....	6	"
New potatoes.....	168	"
Rusk crumbs.....	56	"
Frozen fish.....	42	"
Pork pies.....	1	doz.

# CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED, AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

## AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR AND PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows:	Cows:	Calves:	Sheep and Lambs:	Pigs:
Number killed (a).....	1085	7	3	3965	1482
Number killed (b).....	451	-	-	1274	-
Total.....	1536	7	3	5239	1482
Number inspected (a).....	1085	7	3	3965	1482
Number inspected (b).....	448	-	-	610	-
Total.....	1533	7	3	4575	1482
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.....	-	-	1	44	2
Percentage.....	-	-	33.33	0.84	0.13
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	167	-	-	100	41
Percentage.....	10.87	-	-	1.90	1.76
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned.....	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage.....	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	-	-	-	-	68
Percentage.....	-	-	-	-	4.59
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.....	7	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration.....	2	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.....	-	-	-	-	-

NOTE (a) = work carried out at the Public Abattoir  
(b) = work carried out at Private Slaughterhouses.



PRINCIPAL GROUNDS OF CONDEMNATION OF CARCASSES AND OFFAL  
AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR AND PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSES

	Bovine	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
	lbs	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Abscess.....	1020	-	18	4
Actinomycosis.....	98	-	-	-
Arthritis.....	-	-	26	4
Ascaris Lumbricoides	-	-	-	30
Bacterial necrosis..	34	-	-	-
Badly bled.....	-	-	36	-
Bruising and injury.	4	-	504	-
Cirrhosis.....	292	-	-	52
Cysticercus Bovis...	245	-	-	-
Decomposition.....	-	-	226	-
Distomatosis.....	708	-	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	-
Emaciation.....	-	-	142	-
Fatty degeneration.	-	-	31	2
Fevered.....	20	208	853	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Haematoma.....	3	-	-	-
Hydated cyst.....	112	-	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hydronephrosis.....	-	-	-	3
Jaundice.....	-	-	56	-
Leukaemia.....	-	-	5	-
Moribund.....	-	-	91	-
Oedema.....	-	-	620	-
Parasitic.....	41	-	56	9
Pericarditis.....	16	-	-	-
Peritonitis.....	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-
Pleurisy.....	40	-	20	192
Pneumonia.....	16	-	7	28
Septicaemia.....	-	-	100	-
Talengiectasis.....	28	-	-	-
Tuberculosis.....	-	-	-	1347
	2694 $\frac{1}{2}$	208	2877	1695

## RODENT CONTROL

Owing to staffing problems very little rodent control work was undertaken during the year.

A labourer whose duties were to include rodent control was available in a full-time capacity from 1.1.61 to 4.7.61, when 26 per cent of his time was allocated to this service. He then transferred to the refuse collection service at Aspatria, but I was able to make calls upon his services for rodent control duties until the post was filled on the 27.11.61 during which period 21 per cent of the time was given over to this work.

Fiftysix per cent of the new operative's time was devoted to this type of work although regular and adequate training proved a handicap during what remained of the year.

During the year an average of 11.2 hours per week were devoted to rodent control duties.

The 5 cwt. van continues to give good service. Only 3,902 miles were covered in the twelve months period, and the mileage per gallon averaged 38.39.



PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

	Local Auth- ority	Dwell- ing Houses (inc. Council houses)	Agric- ultural	All other (inc. Business Premises)
No. of properties in Local Authority's district.....	89	5,926	1,151	1,238
No. of properties inspected as a result of:				
(a) Notification.....	6	26	1	7
(b) Survey under the Act.....	21	1	1	1
(c) Otherwise.....	62	-	-	-
Total inspections carried out including re-inspections.....	228	110	3	48
No. of properties inspected which were found to be in- fested by:				
(a) Rats (Major.....	8	-	-	-
(Minor.....	15	17	1	8
(b) Mice (Major.....	-	2	-	-
(Minor.....	-	9	-	2
No. of infested properties treated by L.A.....	23	25	-	8
Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.....	35	27	-	10
No. of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:				
(a) Treatment.....	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural work.....	-	-	-	-
No. of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act.....	-	-	-	-
Legal proceedings.....	-	-	-	-
Number of 'Block' control schemes carried out.....	-			

## MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

An important new Act governing the siting of caravans became effective during the year. Former law on this subject, introduced a quarter of a century ago and weak from its very inception, was no match for the ever increasing volume of caravans coming onto the market and spilling over the countryside.

Unlike the old legislation, public health law and planning law are conceived as one in the new set up, and the close and helpful co-operation of the County planning officials is greatly appreciated.

Two sets of model conditions setting amenity standards were drafted by the Ministry, one for resident sites and one for holiday sites.

In one respect the Council decided to adopt a higher standard than that of the model concerning the spacing of caravans, where 25 feet is insisted upon in accordance with local regulations in force prior to the passing of the Act. This is five feet in excess of the minimum suggested in the model clauses.

There are numerous shortcomings to be made good to bring all the camping sites in the area up to the new standards but a start was made during the year.



# LICENSED CARAVAN SITES

Site	Acreage	No. of caravans permitted	Drainage
Silloth Farm (R.Lightfoot)	6	80	Public sewer
East Cote (Mrs.M.F.MacKenzie)	.75	21	Septic tank
East Cote (Mesdames Littleton & Glaister)	2.399	21	Public sewer
Blitterlees O S.328 & 329 (R.H.Stanwix)	9.067	180	Public sewer
Blitterlees, O.S.294 (R.H.Stanwix)	3.12	48	Public sewer
Moordale (Mr. & Mrs.J.H.Ross)	6.75	100	Septic tank
Mealo House, Allonby (J.R.Slack)	4	80	Septic tank
Dickinson Croft, Allonby (E.Williamson)	.75	8	Public sewer
Meetinghouse Field, Allonby (E.Williamson)	1	19	Public sewer
Springlea, Allonby (W.D.Williamson)	5.342	96	Public sewer
Mayfair, Beckfoot (Mrs.M.Edwards)	1.684	25	Septic tank
Port Carlisle (J.MacKenzie)	4.708	50	Septic tank
Carven Cottage, Port Carlisle (R.Smith)	.897	20	Septic tank

# SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

Housing Act, 1957.....	84
Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 )	
House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 ).....	346
Rent Act, 1957.....	5
Public Health Act, 1936.....	273
Housing defects.....	98
Otherwise.....	175
Water sampling.....	11
Drains examined and/or tested.....	44
Building Byelaws.....	41
Housing applications.....	421
Food and Drugs Act, 1955.....	885
Food preparation rooms.....	44
Distributors of milk.....	15
Food shops.....	206
Dairies.....	5
Milk sampling.....	59
Public abattoir.....	272
Private slaughterhouses.....	245
Knackers Yards.....	15
Unsound food in shops.....	24
Factories Acts, 1937/59. ....	22
Refuse removal. ....	47
Refuse tips.....	36
Complaints regarding service.....	11
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.....	389
Sewers.....	-
Other than sewers....	389
Camping sites and moveable dwellings.....	28
Infectious disease.....	30
Land Charges Searches.....	15
Unclassified.....	9



# SUMMARY OF NOTICES SERVED

<u>Informal</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied with</u>
Public Health Act, 1936.....	21	36
Housing Act, 1957.....	3	2
Food and Drugs Act, 1955.....	8	28
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.....	1	2
Factories Acts, 1937/59 .....	6	1
Water Act, .....	1	1
	<hr/> 40	<hr/> 70

## Statutory

Section 39, Public Health Act, 1936 .....	1	1
Section 45, Public Health Act, 1936. ....	1	-
	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 1

Robt. C. Blackburn

Chief Public Health Inspector.

